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EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1859.

The Whig Convention at Richmond.

A distinguished Whig from a State south of Virginia, writing to us, says:—"All conservative, national men should be delighted at the exertions that are being made, from a sense of duty and patriotism, to have a Convention at Richmond, on the 10th of February, which will contrast in every sense, with the late Democratic Convention at Petersburg. If they are successful, and there should be such a Convention as I anticipate, and as the Whigs and Americans of the State have it in their power to form, it will go far, I believe, not only to re-organize a great national party in the South but throughout the Union. For myself, I wish that all the true conservative men of the Commonwealth, who are now satisfied that the Democratic rule, both State and National, should be changed, could assemble and consult together for the good of Virginia and the Country. Virginia is the great Southern State. Her example and influence have much weight everywhere. I sincerely hope, therefore, that all the counties and towns in the State will see to it, that they are fully and largely represented at Richmond, and that meetings of the people will be held in every county for that purpose. Let the ball be set in motion in Virginia, and it will roll on. I do not despair of the future, if the proper efforts are made. We may yet live to see the ship of State upon the right tack, manned by good officers, and pursuing a prosperous voyage, unassailed by the storms of Black Republicanism, and unimpeded by the bad management of the leaders of the present dominant party."

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, made a speech in the Senate, on Thursday, on the Pacific Rail Road bill, in which he introduced topics connected with the politics of the country. He said that more than three-fourths of the money and land expended by the government had been devoted to the free States of the North and Northwest. If either section should have the advantage it should be the weaker one. He complained of the constant aggressions of the North, and believed that the time would come when the slave States would be compelled, in vindication of their rights, interests and honor, to separate from the free States and form another confederacy. He was not sure that that time was near at hand. Looking at the signs of the times, he saw nothing promising. The election of Senator Douglas was not a victory of sound democracy, but a victory of free-soil democracy over abolitionized whiggery, and as far as he was concerned he would not give a copper for the difference. So far as the South and her constitutional rights were concerned, it was a victory over her and them. He further alluded to the increasing sentiment of abolitionism at the North, and believed if the question was left to the decision of Georgia, she would decide in favor of separation. He did not mean to say the vote would be unanimous, because some there would still want to temporize. They would endeavor to conciliate the North by building for her a Pacific railroad, by giving her a protective tariff, by improving her rivers and harbors, and by giving her out of the public crib, until, culture like, she would vomit in our faces. Perhaps then she would be willing to let us and our negroes alone.

Mr. IVERSON further debated the bill, opposing it, on the ground that the route selected would not be through the South, and moved to recommit, with instructions to report a bill for two roads—one North and one South.

DEATH OF GEN. HENDERSON.—We regret to learn of the sudden death, on Thursday evening, in Washington, of Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, of the United States Marine Corps. He was a native of Virginia, and has been in the service of his country since 1806. For a long series of years he has been stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.—There will be a morning reception at the Executive Mansion on this day, (Saturday,) commencing at one o'clock, and on every succeeding Saturday, during the season.

The evening receptions will commence on Tuesday next at eight o'clock, and will take place on each alternate Tuesday.

The Washington States continues to come down hot and heavy upon the Agricultural Convention. An attempt was made in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, to get in a resolution of inquiry as to how it was called, who pays the expenses, &c., &c.

One of the officers of the New York Man hattan Gas Company states that on the evening before New Year's, three millions seven hundred thousand cubic feet of gas were sent out to illuminate the city, being more, by half a million of cubic feet, than had ever been sent out on any previous evening.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in his message, takes ground in favor of "popular sovereignty," and can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention in the territories.

Lieut. Doyle has been ordered to the Brooklyn. This is the first appointment from the naval officers restored to the active list.

There were 73 marriage licenses issued in Jefferson County, Va., last year. In Orange County, 38. In Prince George County, Md., 43.

Some English physicians strongly recommend sequacarbonate of ammonia as a remedy for scurvy fever.

We have received files of Bermuda papers to the 15th ult.

This day is the anniversary of the glorious Victory at New Orleans.

During the debate, on the Indian Appropriation Bill, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. LOVELL said there was a report in the papers, as having the authority of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that, unless the legislation of Congress should suit the views of the Executive, they would be called together in an extra session. He would like to know whether that report had the authority of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PHELPS. I am not responsible for what the newspapers say.

Mr. LOVELL said it was reported, upon his authority, that unless the tariff was revised to suit the Executive, an extra session would be called.

Mr. PHELPS was ready to answer that question, although it was irrelevant to the matter under discussion. Unless Congress provided means for carrying on the Government during the next fiscal year, either by a modification of the tariff, by a loan, by Treasury notes, or by some other method, there would be a necessity for Congress to convene during the ensuing summer.

Mr. LOVELL. Had it the sanction of the Executive?

Mr. PHELPS replied that the President, when he desired to have an organ in the House, would select some other person, and his opinions would be communicated from the Clerk's desk. He spoke his own sentiments and the sentiments of the gentlemen whom he had heard upon that subject, but he had heard no such opinions expressed by the President.

The Port Tobacco Times says that a young man named Robert Posey, living in that section of Charles County, Md., called Pica-Picawaxen, met with a fatal accident on the 22nd ult., by the careless handling of a gun. He had gone out in a small boat to shoot duck, and on his return to the shore took hold of the gun by the muzzle, and while drawing it towards him, the hammer of the lock was caught in some way by a seat of the boat, causing the caps to explode. It was a double-barrelled gun, both loads of which entered the right side of the unfortunate man and caused instant death. He was a son of the late Hanson Posey.

The New Haven Journal says:—"We are requested to say that a statement made in the Hartford Times, and copied into other papers, respecting the will of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, is premature. The will has not been approved, or offered for probate. No direct legacy has been made to Yale College. Whatever of this kind exists is residuary, and is contingent on the settlement of an estate lying to a great extent in wild lands. Hence no just estimate can be put on the value; and the one given in the Times is certainly a very great exaggeration."

The London Times, in an article on submarine telegraphs, says, that since the laying of the cable at least eight or ten fresh plans have been put forth, and draws special attention to the "Great Ocean Telegraph Company," which proposes to submerge a cable direct from the Land's End, in England, to Halifax. It is proposed that the cable shall be constructed on Allen's system, which does away entirely with the outside covering of wire and makes the conductor of the cable its main strength, thereby reducing its weight to ten cwt. per mile.

The London Times, remarking upon Mexico, says that "no one entertains the smallest doubt but that the American claims on Mexico will be obtained to the last dollar, and asks why should not equal reliance be felt by European creditors. It says that the Mexican foreign debt is ten millions, of which probably more than three-fourths is held in England. If the United States are to seize a copper for the difference, so far as the South and her constitutional rights were concerned, it was a victory over her and them. He further alluded to the increasing sentiment of abolitionism at the North, and believed if the question was left to the decision of Georgia, she would decide in favor of separation. He did not mean to say the vote would be unanimous, because some there would still want to temporize. They would endeavor to conciliate the North by building for her a Pacific railroad, by giving her a protective tariff, by improving her rivers and harbors, and by giving her out of the public crib, until, culture like, she would vomit in our faces. Perhaps then she would be willing to let us and our negroes alone.

Gov. Canby, of Delaware, in his message to the Legislature, favors a protective tariff. He enters into a long argument on the subject of banks and the tariff, and recommends that the Senators and Representatives from that State, in Congress, be instructed by the Legislature to use their influence to restore the tariff of 1842. He thinks this will be the only means of obviating a return of the financial crisis which did such serious injury to the entire country.

The Front Royal Gazette says:—"We have examined a large quantity of specimens of copper, recently taken from a vein of copper ore discovered by our townsman, Jas. T. Hope, esq., and developed by Mr. W. G. Oliver, of Washington City. Several eminent geologists have examined specimens and given highly favorable reports, and in their opinion this promises to be one of the most productive mines in the country."

Late accounts from Cape Town, in Africa, say, that the frontier papers are filled with terrible accounts of outrages committed by roaming Kaffirs. They murder and plunder indiscriminately everything that comes in their way, regardless of consequences. The losses already sustained from these depredations are very serious. Cotton seed had been received from India, and was to be distributed among the colonists.

The Turin journals relate a strange affair—the condemnation to death, by the Court of Appeals of that city, of a certain Baron Profumo on the charge of having attempted, last Christmas, to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the Credit Mobilier.

The Boston Courier, one of the ablest papers of the country, repels the allegation of the New York Journal of Commerce, that the Whigs at the North propose to "become members in the organization which recognizes Wm. H. Seward as its master spirit and leader."

The Florida Legislature has repealed the law providing for the incarceration of free colored sailors while their vessels are in port. South Carolina, we believe, is now the only State that has such an enactment on her statute book.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer attributes the unhealthiness of New Orleans to the character of the ground upon which it is built. It is alluvial formation, of unknown depth, containing a large quantity of vegetable matter.

Two English convicts who arrived in New York on Monday, in the ship Washington, from Liverpool, have been locked up by order of the mayor. They say that their passage was paid by Mr. Partridge, secretary of the discharged prisoners aid society.

It is now said that even if the Democratic majorities in Congress should modify the tariff to an extent which they have not thus far contemplated, the operations of the Treasury, with the present receipts, cannot be conducted without temporary relief. The bids for the remaining ten millions of the last loan will not be opened for three weeks, and the payments under the advertisement of the Secretary will not be completed before the middle of March. Meantime, the expenditures are going on at the usual rate, while the income maintains only a tardy and unequal pace. Since 1842 the Treasury has not been in so straightened a condition.

A young man, professing to be a "converted Catholic," and the son of a wealthy gentleman in Montreal, who had "therefore been turned out of doors by his indignant parent" had been playing the "confidence game" on several Protestant clergymen in Rochester. He was made to figure extensively at ecclesiastical assemblages; and, after making sundry forays into their pockets, he decamped, leaving the Rev. Mr. Ellwood to pay a heavy hotel bill, for which he had become responsible, and an elaborate string of certificates of good character in his own pocket.

The Mount Vernon Fund is fortunate.—Mr. Radway, who glories in alliteration and "ready relief," proposes a trial of his various pills and potions, renovators and resolvers, against any medical curative means known to the faculty, regular or irregular. In case he should be worsted in the test he pledges himself to place the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the credit of the Mount Vernon Fund. The next question is, who will become the subject of the tests in this dread struggle; they would certainly be the most self-sacrificing parties concerned.

The Chemical Bank of New York, has just declared a dividend of six per cent. on the last quarter, being at the rate of twenty-four per cent. per annum. This Bank was the only one in New York which refused to suspend specie payments during the panic of '37, and which paid promptly all specie demands upon it during that period. We observe, however, that the dividends generally declared on the 1st, in New York city, are large, and show a thrifty condition of Banking and Insurance Companies.

The Richmond Whig says:—"If we have a numerously attended and enthusiastic Convention on the 10th of next month, the movement so auspiciously inaugurated in this State will be taken up by our Opposition friends in all the States, and carried on to a triumphant success. In short, there will be immediately begun, all over the Union, an efficient organization of the Opposition elements, with a view to the Presidential campaign of next year. And is not this latter an object worthy of the exertions of conservative men and patriots everywhere?"

The common-school system of New York seems to be growing into disfavor in that city, because of its enormous expense. The mayor, in his message, says the expenses of the school board have been increasing every year since 1850, in a degree disproportionate to the increased wants of the community, and he contends that, under a less complex system than the present, the children of the city could receive as good an education at a considerable reduction of the expense.

The Richmond Examiner urges that there have been "dissensions and factions which have, for two years past, diminished the influence and contributed to disorganize the Democratic party in this State"—and asserts that this is to be attributed entirely to the "eagerness of the Virginia Democracy to secure for some distinguished statesman of Virginia the nomination of the National Democracy at the Charleston Convention."

The Baltimore Patriot has an article on "Precocious Marriages," and declares that strong barriers against them should be carefully instituted. It is manifestly wrong that clergymen, however pure and honest in purpose, should have unrestricted permission to unite wayward, precocious children still under legal parental control, in matrimonial bonds.

Queen Victoria's titles and dignities are thus set forth in her recent Indian proclamation, the parts italicized being used for the first time: "Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith."

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the City of Baltimore has no power to tax, for municipal purposes, vessels duly registered in and sailing out of the port of Baltimore, owned by bona fide and actual residents of the county, but having their place of business in the city.

Couldn't Get Out.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 26, we discovered a large concourse of persons gathered in and around the Manus-Max Building, and on inquiry found that a young man was in the vault when the door was closed upon him. After trying in vain for half an hour to open the door, it was determined to cut a hole in the wall, which being done he soon made his appearance, feeling highly gratified to once more behold daylight.—*Frederic Royal Gazette.*

New Cardinals.—The late London papers contain the following from Rome:—"At the consistory to be held on the 20th it is probable that two new cardinals will be made—one for Rome and another for America. Should this news be true, America will possess a cardinal for the first time. The Archbishop of Baltimore is spoken of as likely to be the first wearer of a red hat in the United States."

One of the most distinguished beauties of English society has been prematurely snatched away by death within the last month.—Lady Clementina Villiers, the second daughter of the Earl of Jersey, says a London letter, has been for several years the most admired and sought after of the daughters of the aristocracy. The greatest fortunes, and some of the greatest titles in the United Kingdom, have been at her feet; but she retained her indefatigable resolution not to accept any of them. Her affections were said to have been early won by a clergyman, who was not averse to a son-in-law in the old Earl, so the marriage was prevented, and Clementina, poor girl, has at length succumbed to the effect upon her system of stern parent's cruelty. The clergyman "still lives."

FOR SALE.—A negro MAN, about forty years of age, a first rate farm hand, and no better ploughman, wagoner, carter, or hand with horses in the State—rather old for the Southern market, and will be sold a bargain, for cash, or negotiable paper, the owner having no further use for him. He is a servant of good character. Apply for any further information to ROBERT C. BRASHEAR, esq., or Capt. GEORGE H. PADGETT, West End, Alexandria, where the negro can be seen. Jan 1-6t

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed, with dispatch, at this Office.

Senator Douglas's "Reception" in New York.
We read in the New York Herald of Saturday, among other things, concerning the Douglas's Reception:—

"The next visitor gave the following advice to Mr. Douglas:—"Keep your powder dry." "This is the 'Little Giant' we hear so much about, is it?" was the greeting of the next man who clasped the Douglas hand. An unfriendly procession of youngsters with dirty shirts and no neckties, next greeted the city's guest. Many passed Mr. Douglas, merely shaking hands without saying a word; others put in their arms, commonplace or otherwise.

One man said to Douglas, "I come, sir, because I want to take a look at the rising sun." Douglas, turning to Mayor Tiemann, said, "Capital, for a cloudy day."

Another delivered himself as follows:—"I come to see you, sir, to express thanks, on behalf of many of my fellow citizens, because of the noble stand you took in 1855-56 for the cause of liberty. I am old Hennessey, some called the 'Old Villain.'"

Others addressed Douglas as "Mr. President," others called him "the next President," others called him "the would be President when next they saw him," and others declared "they would not forget him in 1860."

Thus the hour wore on, a crowd all the time rushing in and another rushing out. Some only attempted to get a glimpse of the "Little Giant," and thousands were unable even to do that. Before two o'clock the Senator must have become very weary of the reception. Every imaginable kind of a blow and shake of the hand was given to him by the various parties who complimented him with their presence. Some of the blows were most ludicrous. One of the multitude got so near the Senator and bowed so low that his head seemed to come in contact with the Senator's nose which was not exactly "regarding the Douglas in his hall," but a little worse.

Arrival of Mr. Douglas.

Senator Douglas arrived on Wednesday evening in Baltimore from Philadelphia, having been met at the Susquehanna by a deputation of his friends from the former city. On his entrance into Baltimore he was escorted to the Gilman House, where a large number of persons called upon him to pay their respects. In the evening his hotel was surrounded by a vast assemblage, accompanied by a band of music. Mr. Douglas having been called for, he addressed the assemblage at length in review of the principal events of his arduous campaign in Illinois. Afterward, for more than an hour, introductions to him were renewed, and repeated yesterday between twelve and one o'clock.

Mr. Douglas left Baltimore in the evening train and arrived at the Washington depot at seven o'clock, where a large gathering of citizens were in waiting to receive him. Beyond loud cheering, congratulations, and shaking of hands, as the Senator passed through the line, there was no demonstration. He was driven to his residence followed by the greater portion of the crowd, and Mr. Douglas addressed a few remarks to the large number of citizens in front of his door, acknowledging the gratification he felt in once more returning to the District, which, next to Illinois, he deemed his home, and whose best interests would ever find in him a friend. It was intended by his friends to give him a serenade at nine o'clock last evening by the Marine Band, but the sudden disease of Gen. Henderson interfered to prevent it. Mr. Douglas continued to receive the congratulatory visits of his friends and neighbors to a late hour.—*Nat. Int.*

A Mystery.

A young lady of polished manners and beautiful exterior, arrived here yesterday morning from New York, on the steamship Roanoke, and proceeded immediately to the Baltimore steamer Georgia, where she remained the best part of the day. While on board she exhibited such unmistakable signs of lunacy that the Purser came to the Mayor's office and stated her case to him, and positively refused to take her to Baltimore. The Mayor, in the meantime, the chairman of the Board of Commissioners to give her a temporary asylum in that building, until he could make some arrangements for her return to Williamsburg, N. Y., from which place she is supposed to have come. She is evidently of unsound mind, which has no doubt been produced by her unfortunate condition. We are in possession of a correspondence which gives some clue as to who this unfortunate girl is, and will endeavor to gain more information by its means. It is the daughter of a man who has evidently been in the hands of some of the vile abortionists of New York, whose malpractice, we expect, has contributed no little toward the destruction of her reason.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

From the Far West.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Mr. Woods, a passenger arrived by the overland California mail, says that the Indians have declared war, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack the stage. At the eastern ford of the Congo river the coach passed between two canyons, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Canamches, who were, doubtless, deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped that the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the Indians.

An abundance of quartz has been discovered on the Gila river. Several agents of the California Mining Company are making examinations to ascertain whether machinery can be introduced with profit.

The weather has been very cold in California.

Upwards of twenty thieves Indians have been killed in Tempana county.

Times in Tennessee.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Whig has the following relative to the prospects with which Tennessee commences the new year:—

"At no former period, has an equal amount of stock been driven from East Tennessee to the South, and sold for higher prices, in ready money. Stock drivers have generally made money—returned full handed—and paid off the stock raisers. Wheat is abundant, and commands cash at 90 cents. Pork is equally abundant, and is cashed at 85 per cent. hundred pounds. Mechanics and laborers are receiving cash for their work. Upon the whole, all trades, and callings, are on a good footing, and our business prospects are daily growing better."

A CROOK'S DISCOVERY.—The Monitor contains a report to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, from M. Renier, of the Institute, giving an account of a singular discovery of a stone tablet containing a cuneiform record of the time of Septimius Severus, that is, of the 26th year of the Christian era. It was found in the ruins of Zenia, the ancient Colonia Julia Zenia, situated in the subdivision of Batna, in the district occupied by the tribe of the Ouled Sallam; the finders of it were some men employed in digging foundations for a mill for the Gaid of the place, one Si Moktar.

An impression of the tariff having been taken in oil paper by an Italian mason, and transmitted to Paris, the imprint shows that some mutilations exist in the tablet, but the greater part of what is out in it can be perfectly well made out.

Texas "Flares Up."

When the Indian Appropriation Bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Phelps read the law of 1853 for the establishment of Indian reservations in the various Territories, and for the establishment and subsistence of the Indians therein. The appropriation was necessary to carry out the provisions of that act and subsequent acts on the subject.

Mr. Bryan, (formerly,) said the law was a bad one, the frontier of Texas would be devastated by hostile Indians. The United States had agreed to protect Texas from Indian depredations—a pledge which had been most ineffectually fulfilled. The affections of the people of Texas were fast becoming alienated by the neglect of the general government.

Mr. Giddings said, as the people of Texas were so much dissatisfied, and as they came into the Union by a joint resolution, he would vote to let them out of the Union. Mr. Bryan, (formerly,) said the joint resolution for the admission of Texas was a treaty—a compact between sovereign States. If this government determined to violate that compact, Texas can and will retire from the Union and protect herself.

Mr. Giddings—I am satisfied, I think it would be in order to repeal the joint resolution.

Mr. Bryan—Repeal it then. I am not certain that Texas will not be better off by going out of this Union.

Mr. Greaser, of N. Y., said he had heard repeatedly the old story, that unless troops were furnished by the government, the frontiers of Texas would be devastated. Couldn't they protect themselves against a few ragged Indians? He had also understood the gentleman to say that the affections of the Texas people were being alienated from the United States. He thought there was not much love lost between the two.

Mr. Bryan said that with such a gentleman from New York he did not care how he parted. In reference to the first part of his remarks, he would say that Texas could protect herself, but while promises were held out by the government they depended upon their fulfillment. Texas wanted to know definitely whether Congress would fulfill its obligations to her. He read the law for the establishment of Indian reservations in Texas, and there found the power to make the appropriation.

Mr. Giddings said these threats had lost their effect, and no longer excited apprehension. The United States had done more for Texas than for any other State—it had paid her debts.

Mr. Bryan denied the fact. The government, it was true, had paid \$10,000,000 to Texas, but had received an equivalent in land.

After some further sparring the vote was taken on the amendments of Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Lovell, and they were rejected, and the reading of the bill continued.

A Colored Concert.

Madame Boston, a "colored vocalist," advertised a grand concert in Lancaster, Pa., on Thursday last, accompanied by her husband, Lijah. The Lancaster Express speaking of it says:—"At the conclusion of 'Marian,' or 'Mary Ann,' as Madame pronounced it, the house came down in one long, loud, tremendous clap, and a grand stampede was made for the stage, which was immediately covered and surrounded by the noisy, enthusiastic lovers of music. At this juncture some individual, with remarkable good taste, threw on the stage a bunch of Chinese fireworks, the explosion of which, mingled with the plaudits of the most extoltable, the stentorian voice of the 'go on' men and the pleasant smiles of the prima donna, formed a picture which painter never painted, and eye has rarely witnessed."

In the midst of the exciting scene, Lijah was here, there, and everywhere, exhibiting in his rear the caudal appendage of a deceased porker, which some one had tacked to his coat. Order was restored; and Madame threw on her shawl, gathered up her music, and was about to depart, fearing the excitement she just passed through, and that which was to follow, might affect her health or vocal powers. But, through the persuasive eloquence of a number of gentlemen, and appeals to "go on," she consented to remain.

Someone shouted for the "Old Arm Chair," (which was to be, and was, the gem of the entertainment,) and a hundred lungs took up the chorus, and "went in" on the Old Arm Chair. The Old Arm Chair was commenced—continued and persevered in as if it had no end. A voice shouted out, "What is that?" and singing, when Lijah, in his blindest manner, replied the Old Arm Chair. "Oh," said the voice. After the ancient chair had been put through an indefinite number of times, the inquisitive individual again wanted to know what the lady was singing, and again Lijah replied, "The Old Arm Chair." "Let's have something else," roared someone.

After a desperate attempt on the part of the "colored vocalist" to sing "Gaily the Troubadour," the audience resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of anarchy, and the concert was closed by some wag turning the gas off.

Filibustering.
It appears from documents communicated to Congress in response to a resolution of the House, that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the collector of Mobile has been in progress since the month of April last, relative to the Nicaragua filibusters. The fact is apparent that much was left to the discretion of the collector in the matter of granting or withholding licenses to suspicious vessels, but where doubts existed in his mind they were removed by official instructions. In response to the collector's inquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked filibusters, the Secretary telegraphed, on the 4th inst., that the principals should be presented, and desired the collector to furnish him with a list of the names of those who arrived in the last vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy has also transmitted documents to the House in answer to a resolution calling for copies of instructions given to Com. McIntosh, in which that officer was informed that citizens of the United States have the right to expatriate themselves and become citizens of any country willing to receive them, but have no right to make that a cloak for warlike expeditions. He was directed not to seize any vessel or act on mere suspicion, while he is reminded that the United States is not to interfere on land or in any harbor for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expedition set on foot in the United States contrary to the acts of Congress, but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business against all illegal acts of violence or oppression, to the full extent of his power.

SPLendid PIANO.—Call and hear the splendid Piano from William Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Factory, on Exhibition at the New Music Store, No. 3, Exchange Block. Others of the same make will be followed by a gross error in price. (Jan 1-6t)

SEAGRAMS.—The subscriber continues to manufacture SEAGRAMS, from every choice grade of imported Leaf Tobacco. Orders respectfully solicited. EDWIN C. BROWN, Middleburg, Va., at 18—e6m

WOOL purchased by
JAN 26 DANIEL F. HOGE.

The London Press on the President's Message.

President Buchanan's message was printed in full in most of the leading English journals, and variously commented upon. The Times says:—"There is nothing in the message that can be called more than usually interesting. Whether the Chief Magistrate of the United States discusses domestic or foreign affairs, we hear only what we might have expected. At home material progress, and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement make up the substance of his communication. It then briefly criticises its prominent points, and says in regard to external affairs:—"For a peaceful nation the United States are certainly most unfortunate in their political relations. A quarrel with the United States on some subject or other is a matter of course without or with a President's message would read time and measure. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Great Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. Buchanan pays us many compliments upon our moderation, but declines to suggest any means by which Spanish or South American ships hoisting the United States flag can be interfered with."

It then refers to Mr. Buchanan's reference to the slave trade, and his original proposition for its suppression, and says that his arguments were without or with a President's message would read time and measure. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Great Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. Buchanan pays us many compliments upon our moderation, but declines to suggest any means by which Spanish or South American ships hoisting the United States flag can be interfered with."

There is no need of affected moderation and philanthropy on their part, which few will credit. The fact is plain enough that Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish Island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of slavery in Mexico and the other new Territories. But that the Americans might gain in the end by forming a confederacy with Cuba and Mexico, we do not believe. The European war becomes not only embroiled but demoralized by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic has already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish Main into the home of American citizens."

The Daily News reviews the message in connection with Mr. Buchanan's recent letter to the Committee of the Celebration at Pittsburgh. It argues that the President's policy in regard to Cuba and Mexico is intended as a concession to the South, and predicts that nothing will be done at present towards the annexation of Mexico. It takes exception to the view taken of England's supposed concessions about the searching of suspected slavers, and concludes by hoping that the people will accept the admonitions in the Pittsburgh letter, not by holding their tongues about a particular form of danger, but by dealing with the causes of disunion and corruption and by recovering the principles and spirit of their constitution, rather than by false idolatry of its forms.

The Morning Post criticises its remarks to the President's policy in regard to Cuba, and denounces it in strong terms.

The Star refers to the Central American question, deprecates the President's request to be allowed to employ force in the protection of the transit route, and doubts whether the European powers would quietly permit the exercise of an exclusive protectorate by America over the Isthmus.

The rest of the London papers comment on the document with a mixture of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

The Manchester Guardian in objecting to the proposition that the President should be armed with power to use force in the protection of the Isthmus, says:—"That between the expeditions of Walker and his filibusters and the proposed invasion by the regular forces of the United States, there is not a pinch to choose, so far as the independence of Nicaragua is concerned." The same journal likewise condemns the effrontery of the President in regard to Mexico.

The Liverpool Advertiser characterizes the message as dishonest in tone, and filled with a bragado and filibustering spirit.

L.O.O.F. POTOMAC LODGE, No. 38.
L.O.O.F., respectfully inform the friends of that body that there will be a GRAND FAIR (in aid of the School Fund,) held at SAREPTA HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, 1859.

In making this announcement, they pledge themselves that no effort shall be wanting to render it successful.

A CELEBRATED CELEBRITY BAND will be present. Tickets \$1.00, to be had of either of the Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—(Secret Routes.) Hugh Latham, C. Schaffer, A. D. Warfield, Wesley Avery, J. T. Crockett, D. G. Watkins.

COMMITTEE ON RECEIPTS.—(Blue Route.) Geo. Fernald, J. G. Gibson, J. Jos. Williams, J. B. Haddock, James Gale, W. F. Padgett.

COMMITTEE ON REFUNDERS.—(White Route.) J. H. Watkins, John Kidwell, George Bosart, J. L. Thompson, Nathl. Hays, J. H. Picken.